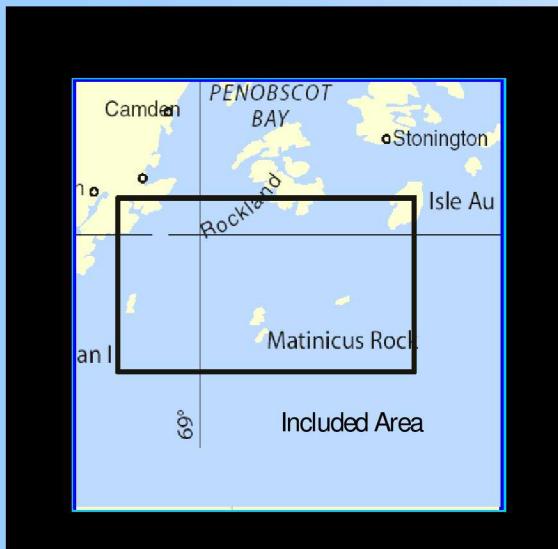


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

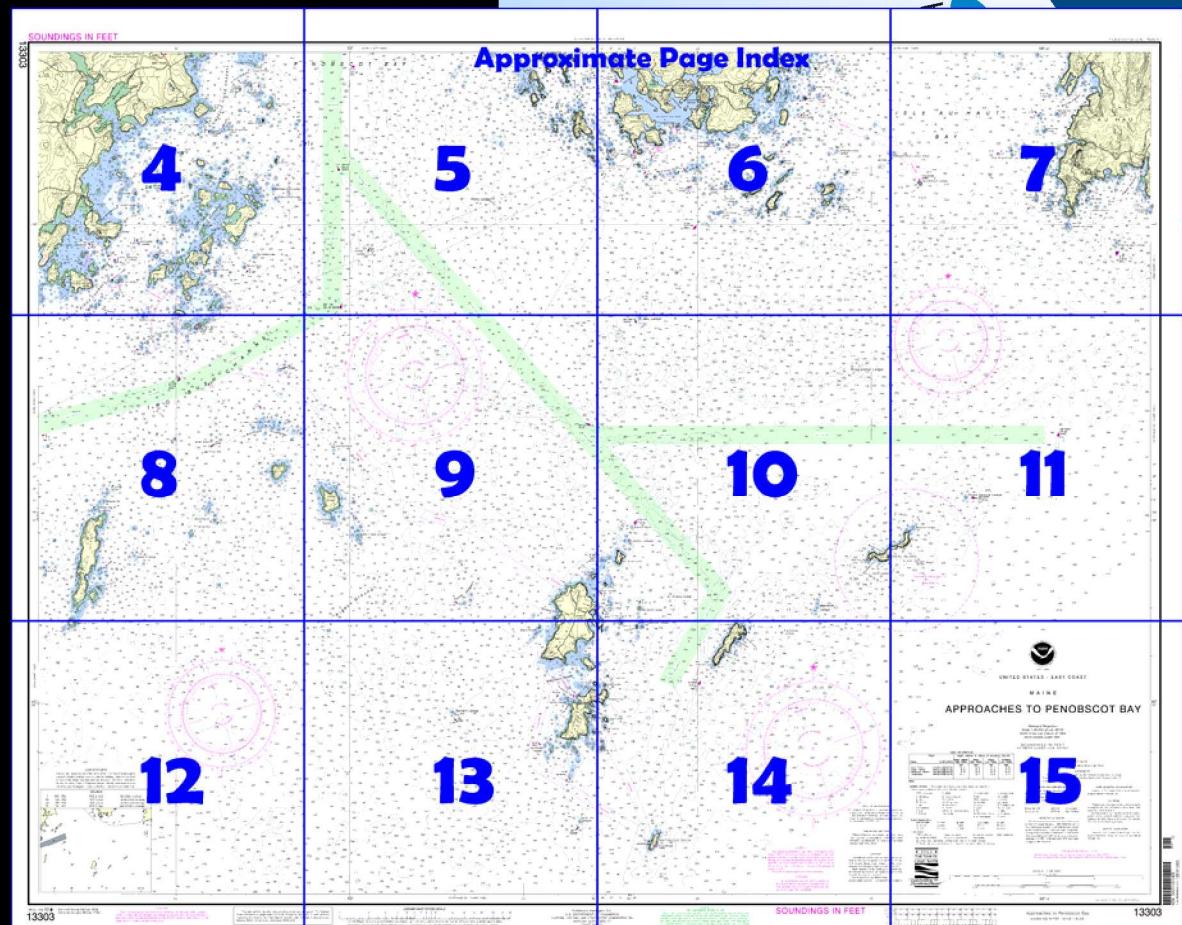
## Approaches to Penobscot Bay

(NOAA Chart 13303)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
**[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)**

**301-713-2770**

### **What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### **What is a BookletChart™?**

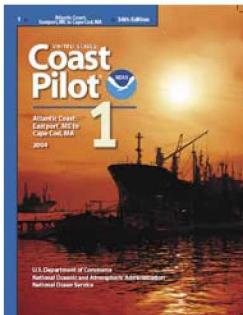
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7 excerpts]**

(131) There is no secure harbor for vessels at any of the islands southward off Penobscot Bay. However, small craft and local fishermen moor at Monhegan Island (chart 13302), in Matinicus Harbor, which is the cove on the eastern side of Matinicus Island northward of Wheaton Island, and in Criehaven Harbor, an indentation in the northwest part of Ragged Island. The waters of this area are well surveyed; deep passages exist between the islands, as shown on the chart.

Because of the broken nature of the bottom, vessels, particularly deep-draft ones, should avoid all broken ground having depths less than 60 feet. These waters are frequented mostly by local fishermen. The only settlements are on Monhegan, Matinicus, and Ragged Islands. In 1979, passengers bound for Matinicus Island used airplane service or chartered

boats from Rockland. From Matinicus Island, a lobster boat can be hired to take passengers to Criehaven Harbor on Ragged Island.

#### **Dangers**

(133) Seal Island is within the **danger zone** of a naval aircraft bombing target area, centered in 44°53'N, 68°44'W., just eastward of the island. A wooden target float with a 10-foot tripod equipped with a radar reflector is about 0.4 mile southeast of the island.

(135) **Malcolm Ledge**, midway between Seal Island and Wooden Ball Island, is 0.4 mile long. The north end of the ledge uncovers 9 feet; the south end uncovers 3 feet.

(140) **South Breaker** is a small rock awash 1.7 miles southward of Ragged Island and 1.6 miles northwestward of Matinicus Rock Light. A buoy is south of the rock. A bell buoy is west of **Southwest Ledges**, 0.4 mile southwest of Ragged Island, which uncovers 6 feet in places.

(142) **Seal Cove**, on the opposite side of the island from Criehaven Harbor, is reported to be shoal and boulder strewn, with seas that break at the entrance. Fairly good anchorage is available off Seal Cove in depths of 70 feet, flat sand and shell bottom, for vessels up to 100 feet in length; this anchorage is sometimes used by trawlers during northerly blows. However, mariners are cautioned to avoid anchoring in the cable area that extends southeastward from Seal Cove.

(144) **Matinicus Roads**, between Ragged Island and Tenpound Island, has a controlling depth of about 18 feet. A 7-foot rocky shoal is on the south side of the roads.

(145) **Matinicus Islands** mostly wooded and is the largest of the group. There are about 100 year-round residents, but in the summer many people spend vacations here. A telephone relay tower, about 100 feet high near the center of the island, is prominent from all around the island. **Western Black Ledge**, 13 feet high, and **Eastern Black Ledge**, 15 feet high, are bare rocks 0.6 and 0.9 mile eastward of Matinicus Island.

**Tuckanuck Ledge**, 200 yards eastward of Eastern Black Ledge, has two rocks which uncover 1 and 8 feet.

(147) **Wheaton Island** is just off the east side of Matinicus Island. The passage between the islands is bare at low water. There are small wharves which dry out in the cove between the two islands, and small craft anchor here. **Old Cove**, westward of the south end of Wheaton Island, is seldom used as an anchorage.

(148) The narrow passage between Wheaton Island and Matinicus Island is used considerably by lobstermen at half tide or better. A small boat attempting this passage should hug the Matinicus side no more than 5 feet from shore because of the rounded ledge which uncovers 3½ feet near midchannel.

(149) **Matinicus Harbor**, on the east side of Matinicus Island, is protected by Wheaton Island and a 450-foot breakwater extending from the north side. A light is close eastward of the breakwater. **Indian Ledge**, 2 feet high, is in about the center of the harbor. Small vessels can anchor in the outer harbor between Wheaton Island and Indian Ledge in depths of 6 to 26 feet. Except during easterly weather, the anchorage is quite calm. Numerous fishing boats moor to communal mooring lines in the inner harbor behind Indian Ledge in depths of 4 to 8 feet.

(150) **Matinicus**, the village at the head of the harbor, has a general store and a restaurant. There is microwave telephone communication with the mainland. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available at the main wharf, which has a reported depth of only 1 foot alongside at low water. A limited supply of fresh water may be obtained at a well near the wharf. In August 1979, a mailboat worked between Tenants Harbor and Matinicus, but no passengers were carried. Passengers bound for the island generally use airplane service or charter boats from Rockland. A lobster boat can usually be hired to take passengers to Criehaven on Ragged Island.

(152) **No Mans Land**, the largest of the rocks and islets northeastward of Matinicus Island, is 51 feet high and grassy. **Two Bush Island**, 22 feet high and grassy on top, is joined to the northeast end of Matinicus Island by a ledge which is covered 2 to 8 feet. **Two Bush Ledge**, 15 feet high and bare, is 0.2 mile southeastward of the island. Rocks covered 3 feet extend 350 yards eastward and northeastward from the ledge.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 28/02  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 17/02

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.296° northward and 1.876° eastward to agree with this chart.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

## NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Ellsworth, ME	KEC-93	162.40 MHz
Dresden, ME	WXM-60	162.475 MHz

## CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:  
○(Accurate location)   ○(Approximate location)

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bandied in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## NOTE B

### RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Deep draft vessels entering and departing Penobscot Bay and River are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is possible within all parts of the green-tinted areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

## COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION						
Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
		Mean High Water	High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Dyer Point	(44°02'N/68°07'W)	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.4	-3.5
Head Harbor	(44°01'N/68°37'W)	9.9	9.4	9.3	0.3	-3.5
Metinicus Harbor	(43°52'N/68°53'W)	9.8	9.3	0.3	0.3	-3.5
Vinalhaven	(44°03'N/68°50'W)	10.1	9.7	0.4	0.4	-3.5

(802)

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	O quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

## Bottom characteristics:

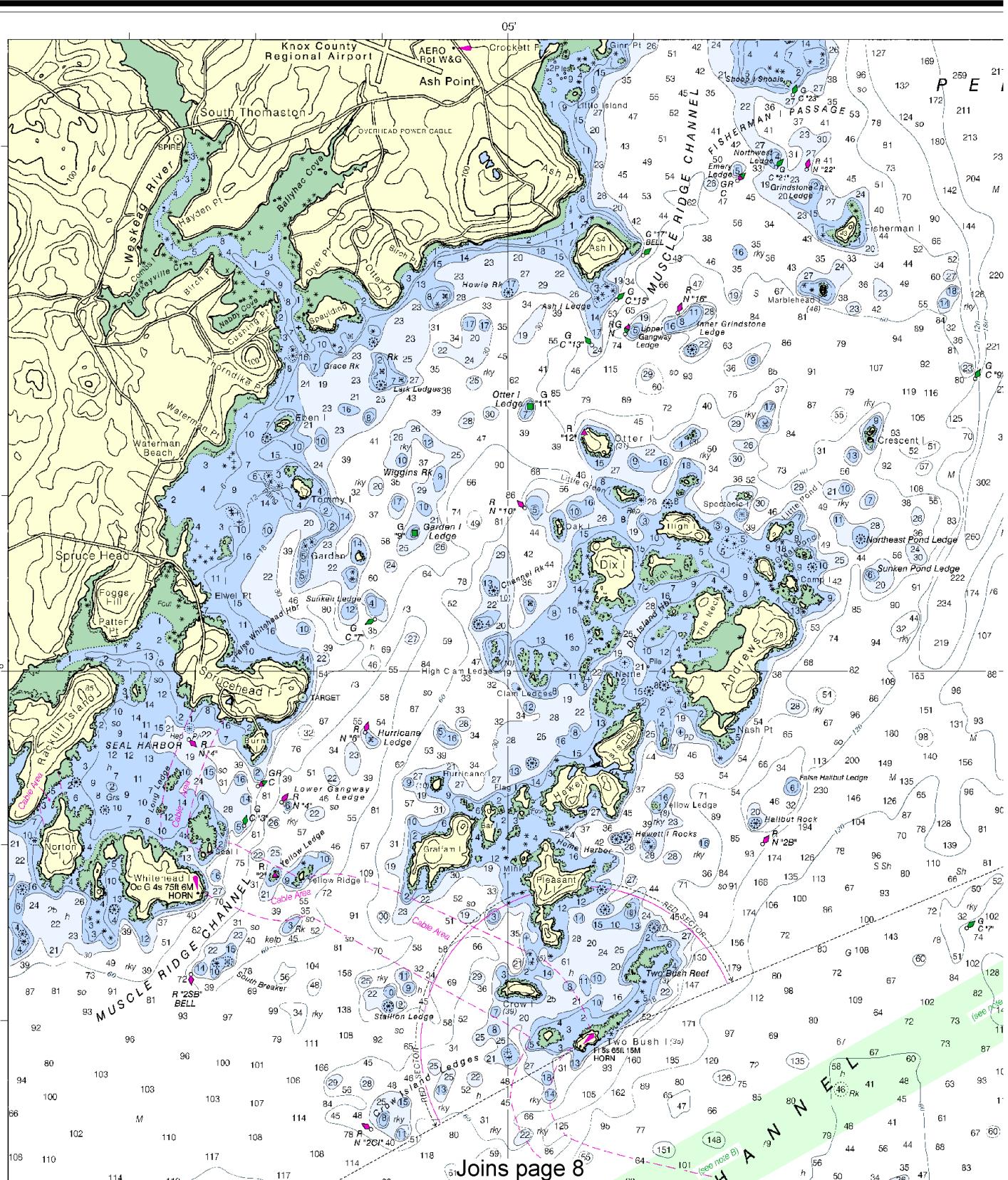
Blck couders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
<sup>21</sup> Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

## SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13303



## Joins page 8

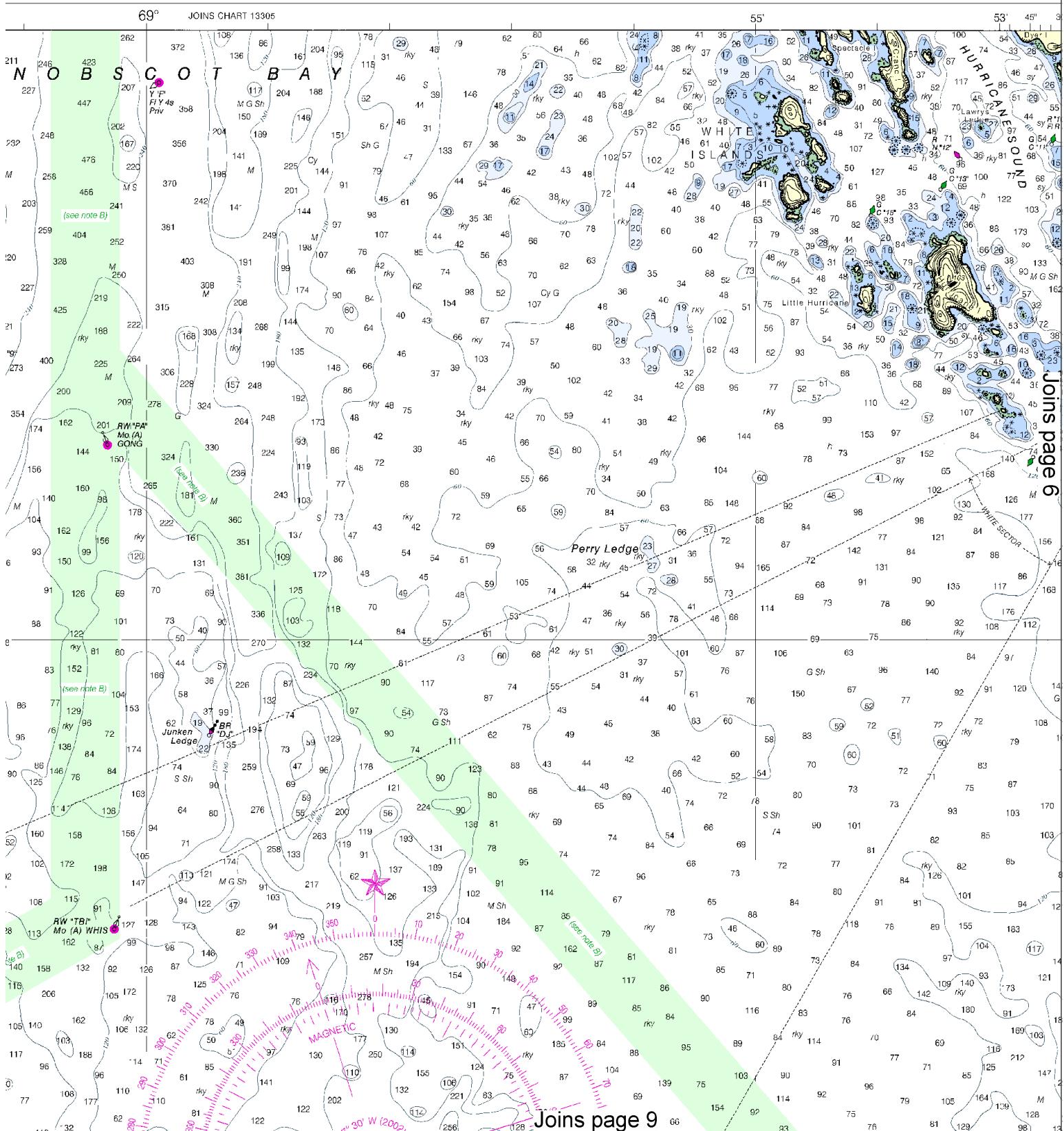
[See Note on page 5.](#)

4



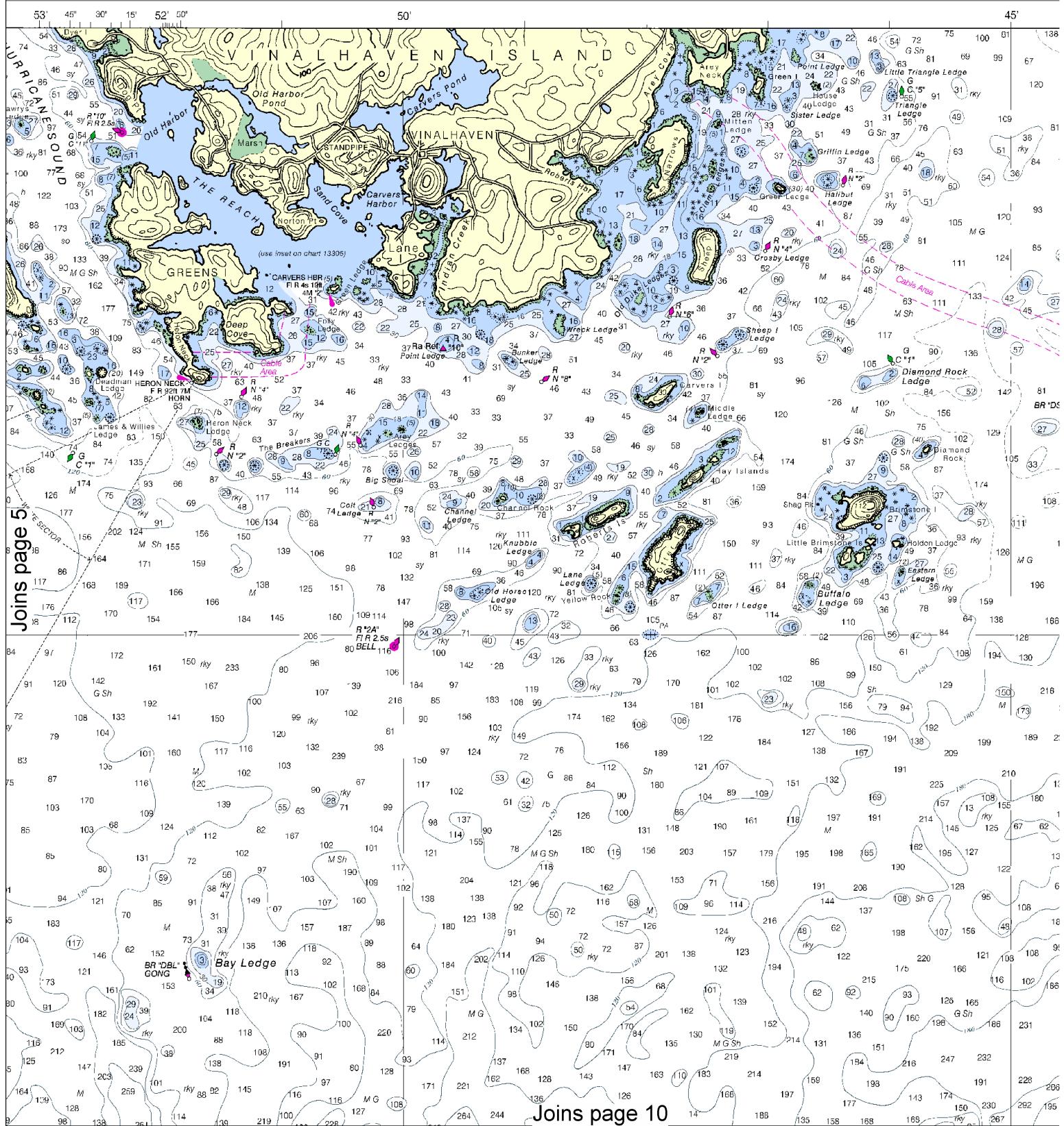
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~  
Nautical Miles



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Joins page 5



Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

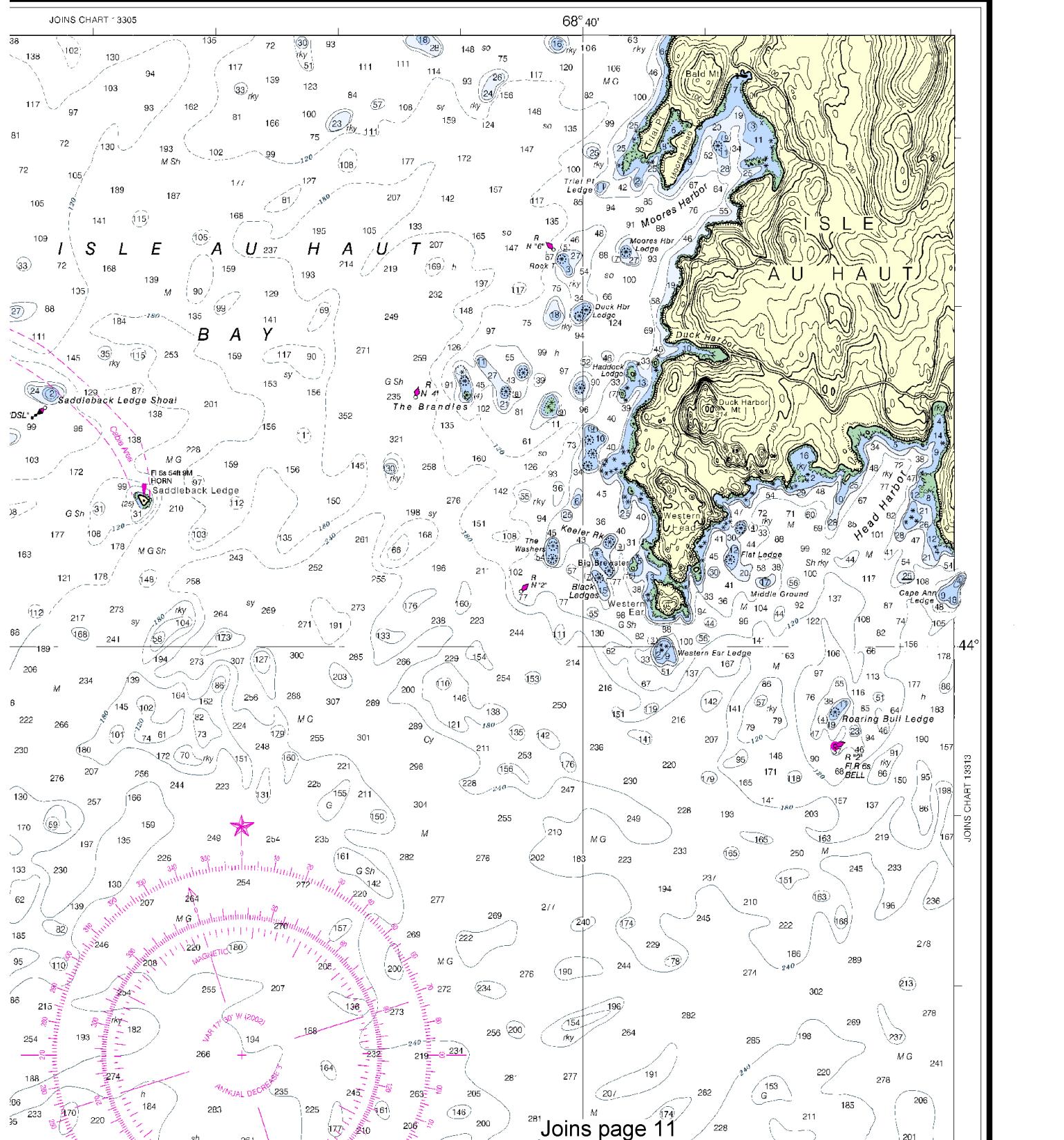
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Printed at reduced scale.

— SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

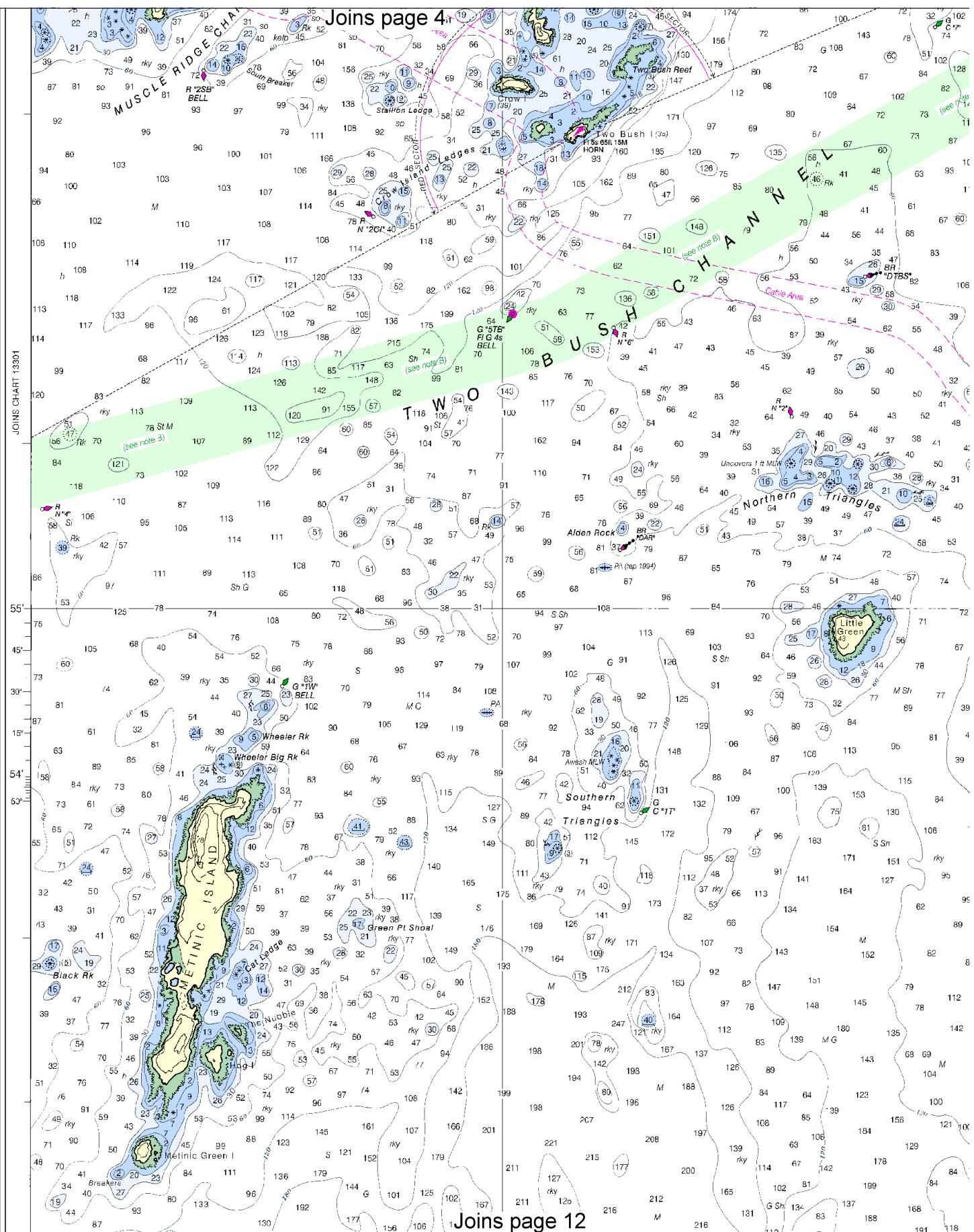
1 1/2 0 1 2 3  
Yards  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0110 1/5/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0310 1/16/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1109 11/27/2009.



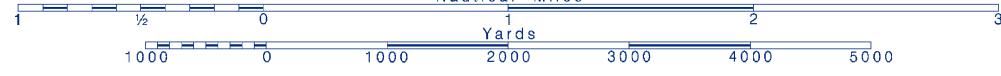
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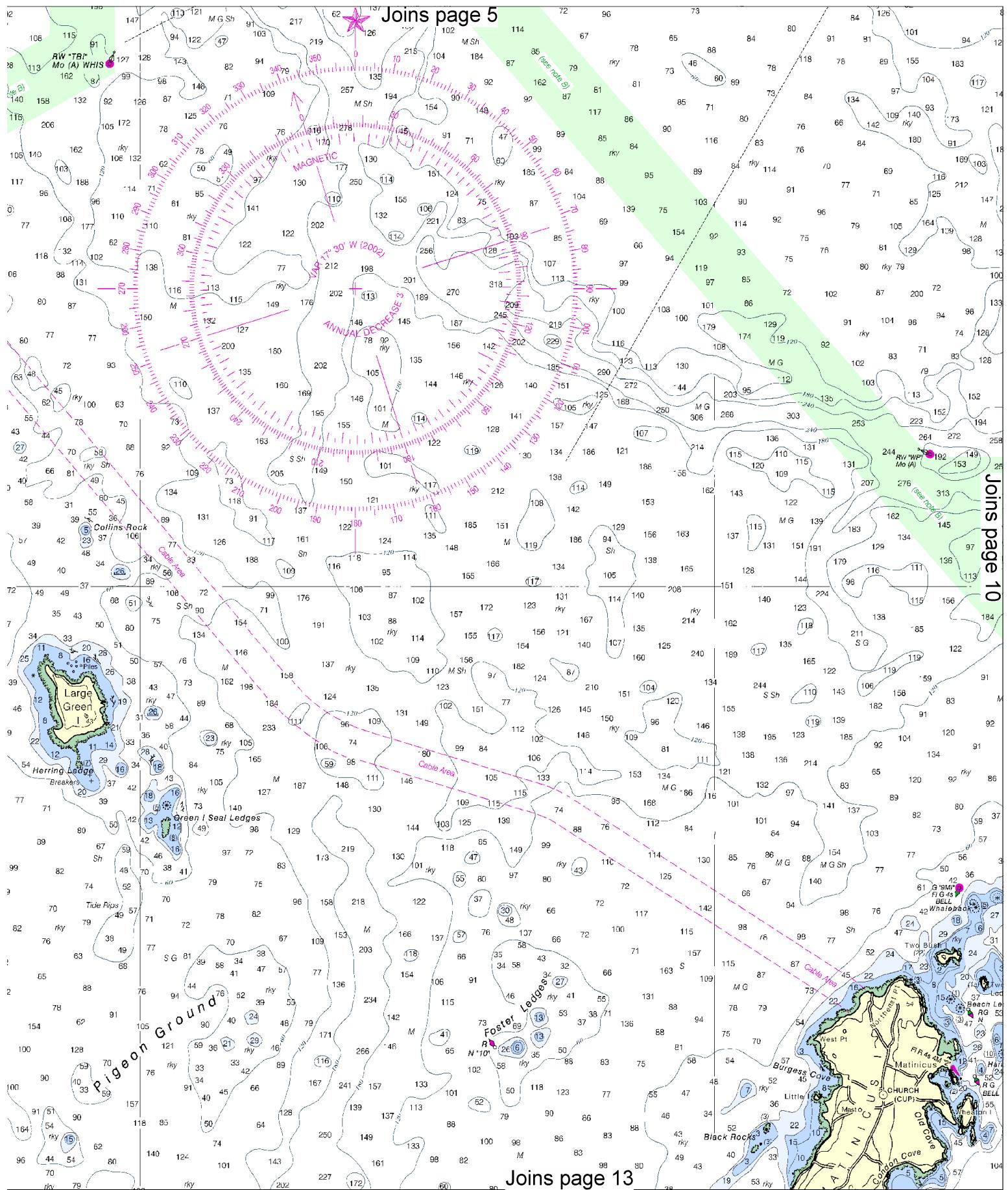


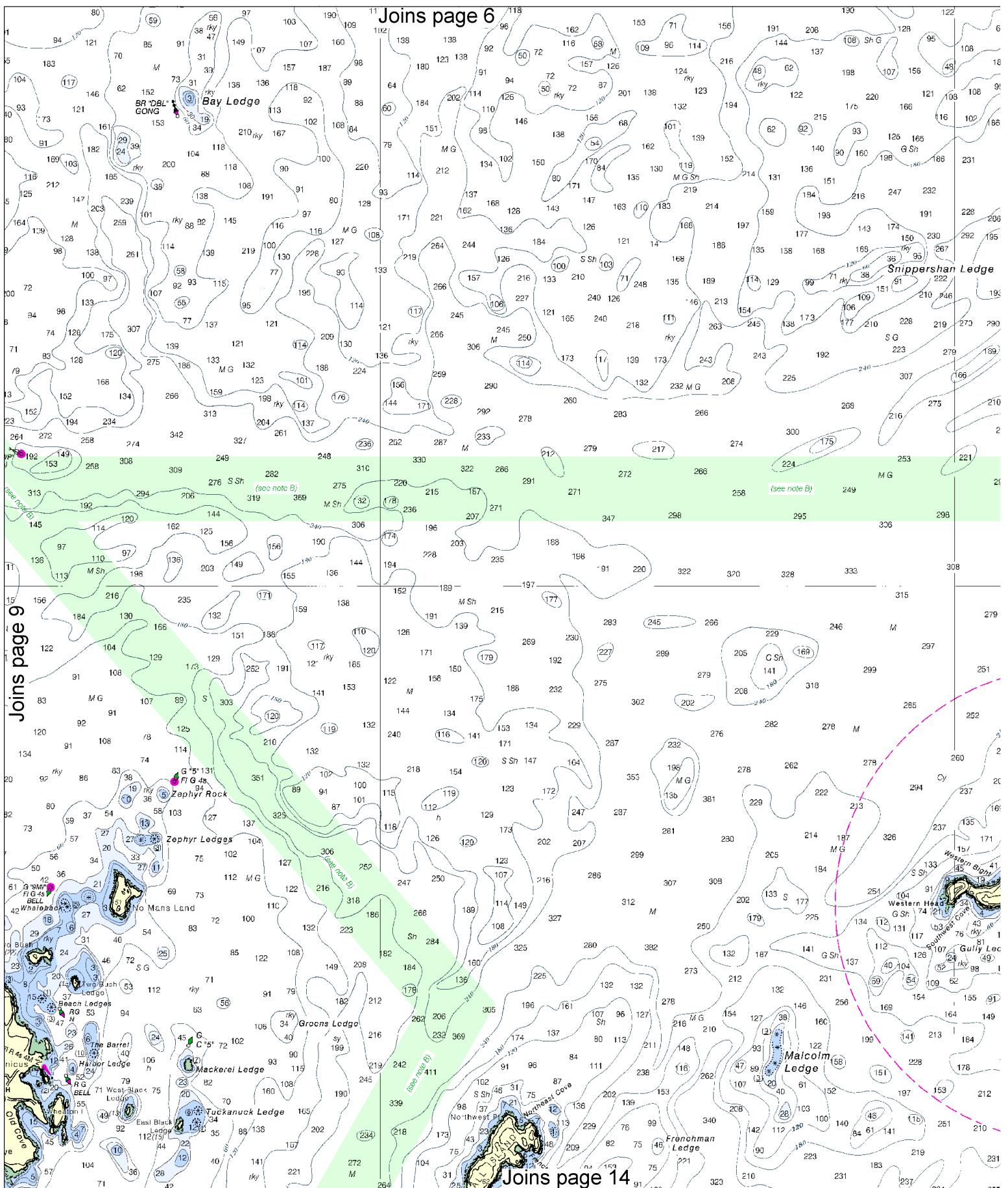
Printed at reduced scale.

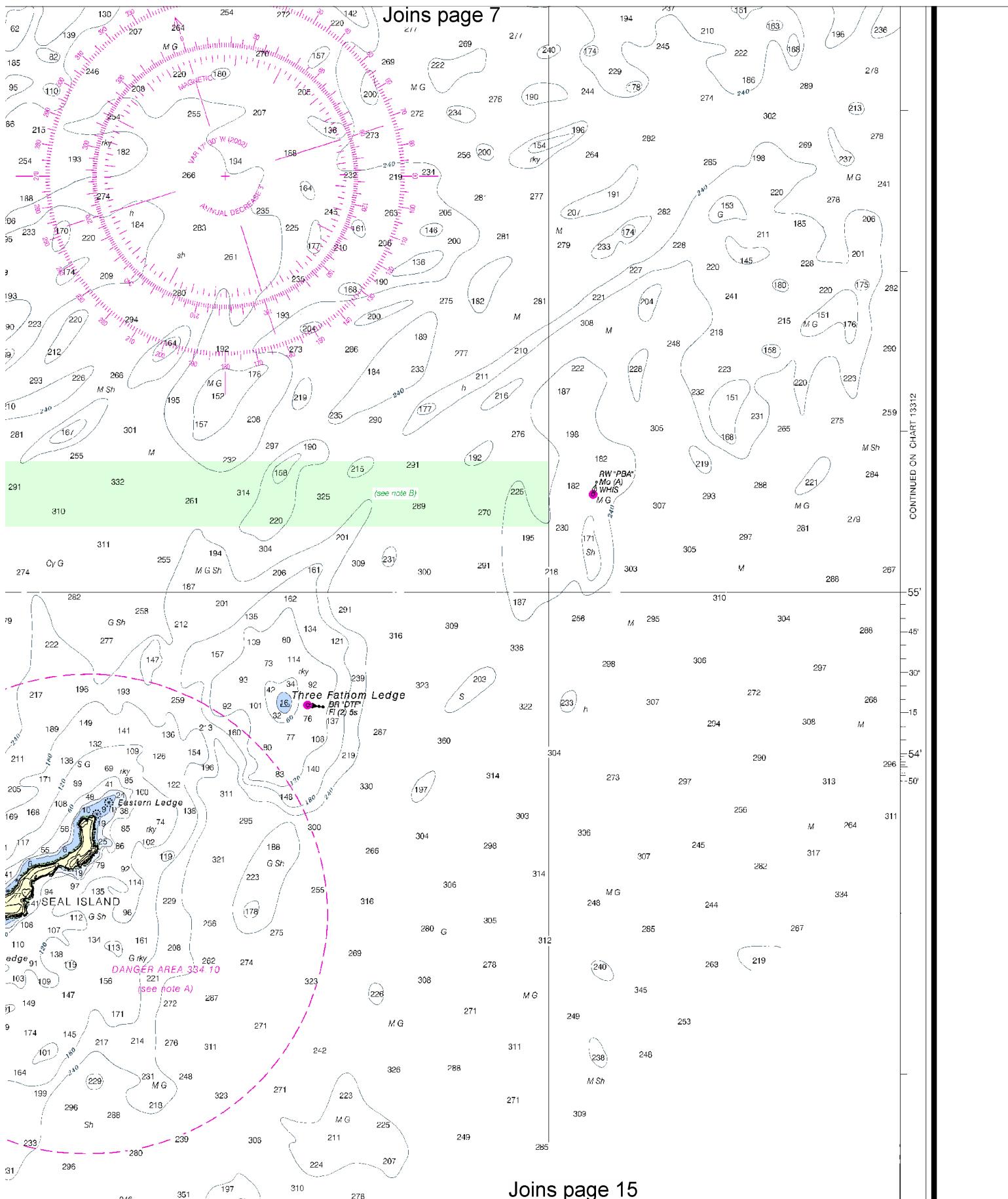
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

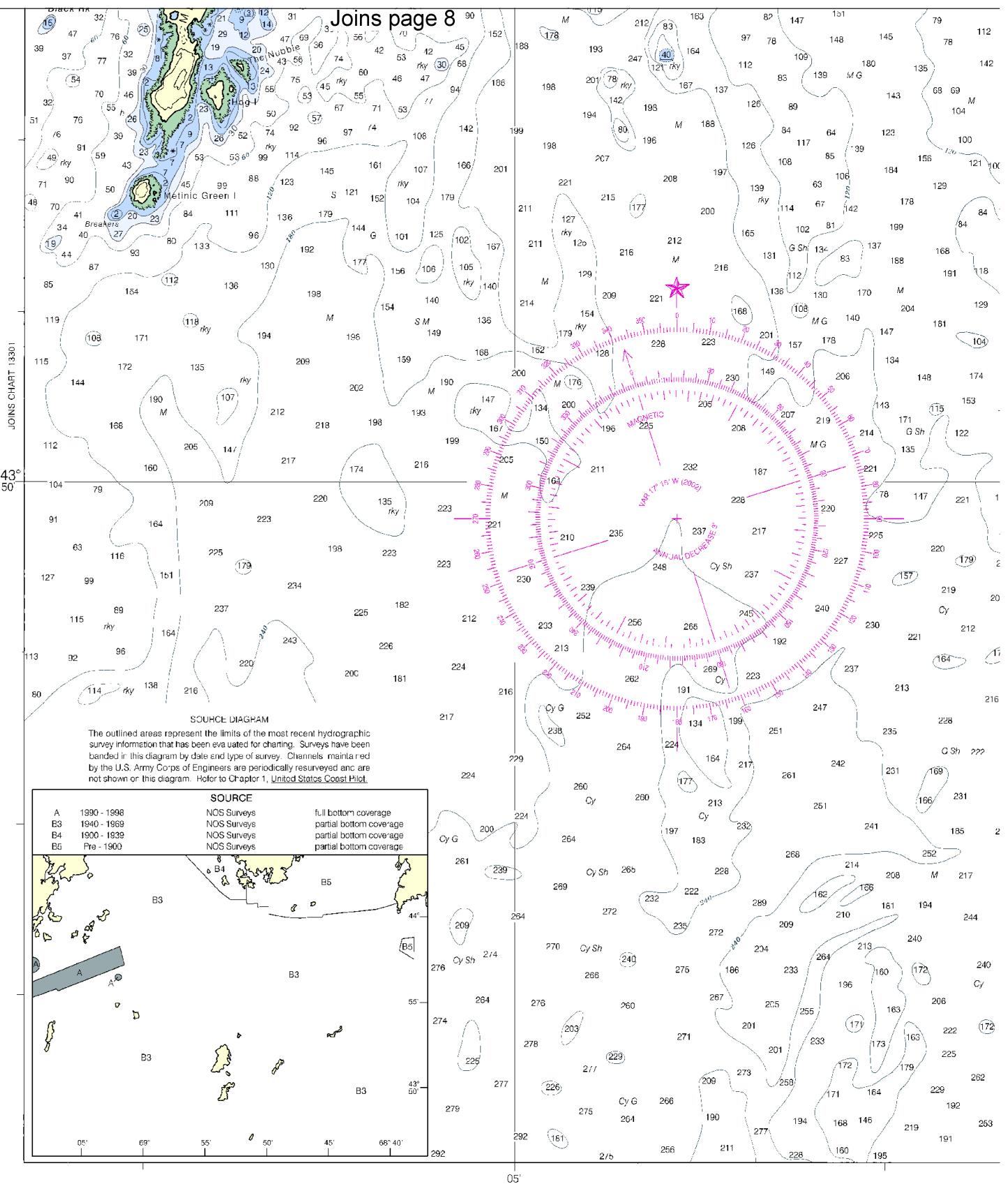
See Note on page 5.











12th Ed., Sep./02 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 28/02  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 1/02

**13303**

**CAUTION**  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or improvements to this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**12**



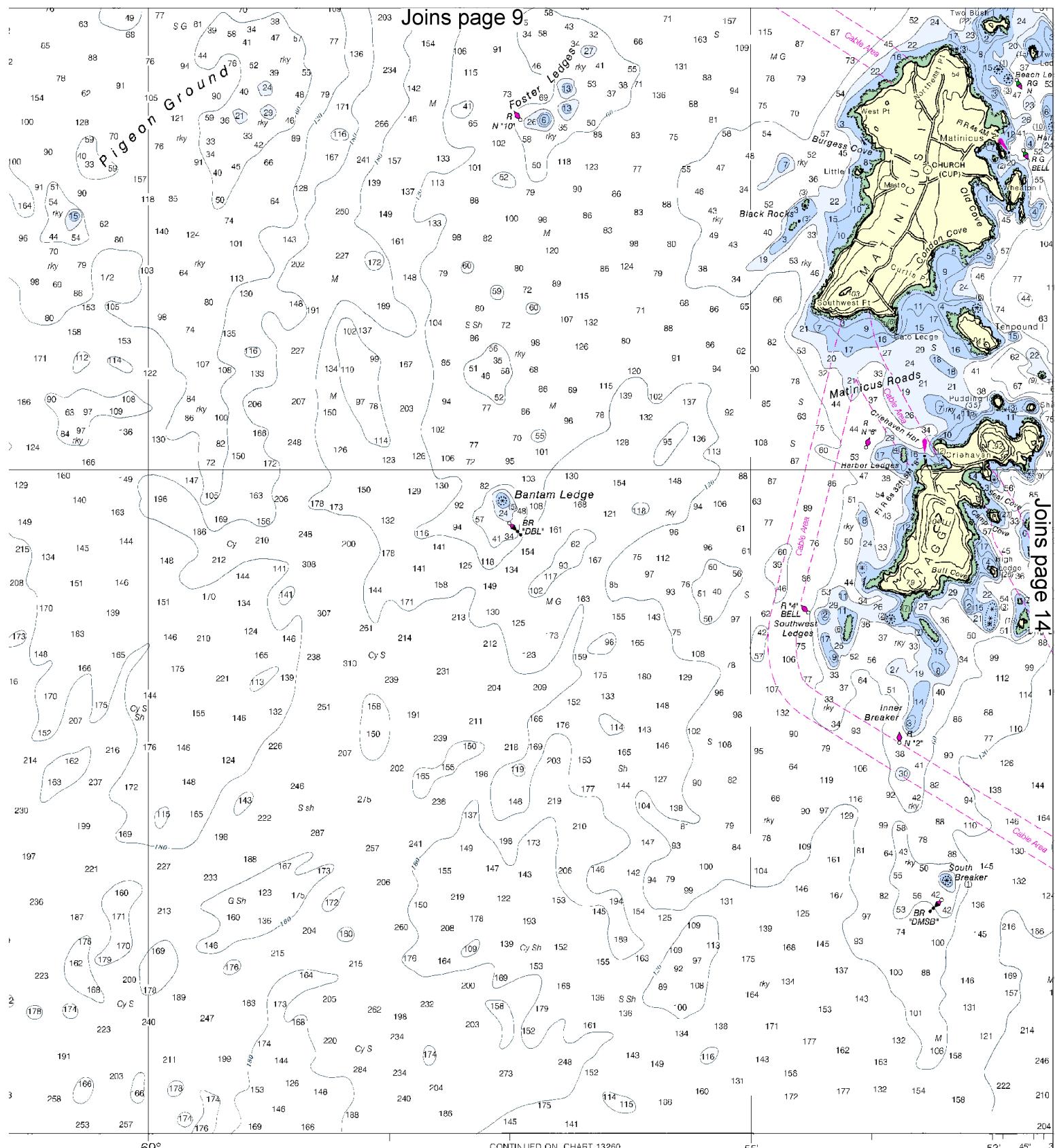
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9

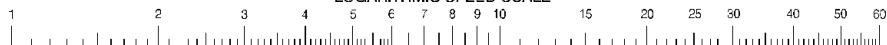


Joins page 14

CONTINUED ON CHART 13260

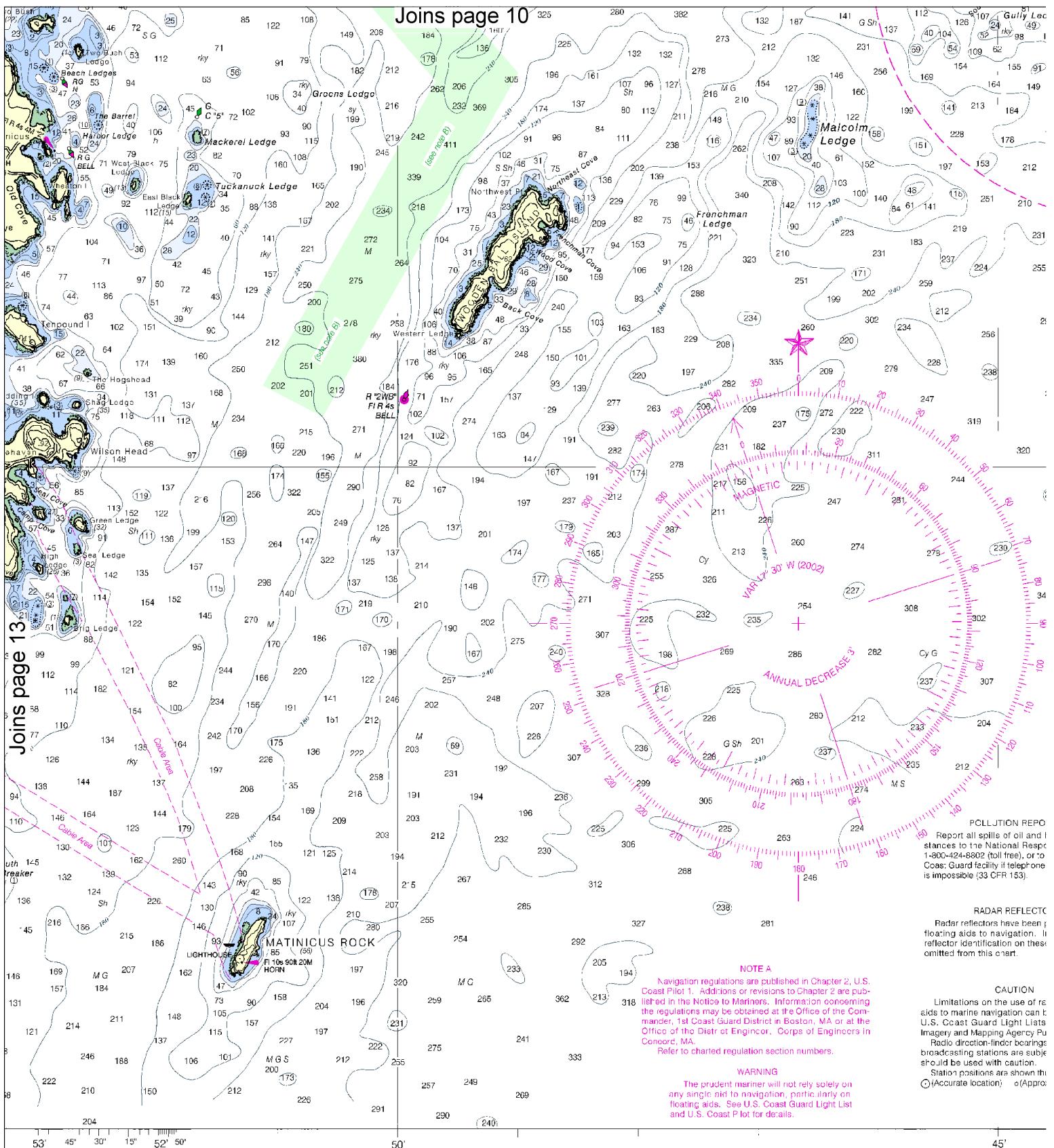
The National  
or comments for  
National Ocean

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY



At Washington, D.C.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

**14**



**NOTE B**  
**RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE**

Deep draft vessels entering and departing Penobscot Bay and River are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is possible within all parts of the green-tinted areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7.

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11



**UNITED STATES - EAST COAST**

M A I N E

# APPROACHES TO PENOBCOT BAY

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 43°55'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Name	Place (LAT./LONG.)	TIDAL INFORMATION				
		Height referred to datum of soundings (MILLW)				
		Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	
		feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Dyer Point	(44°02'N/68°07'W)	10.4	10.0	0.4	-3.5	
Head Harbor	(44°01'N/68°37'W)	9.9	9.4	0.3	-3.5	
Metinic Harbor	(43°52'N/68°53'W)	9.8	9.3	0.3	-3.5	
Vinalhaven	(44°03'N/68°50'W)	10.1	9.7	0.4	-3.5	

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.  
Aids to Navigation (Links are white unless otherwise indicated):

Ads to Navigation (Lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

A=HO aeronautical	G green	M Morse code	R TR radio tower
A=alternating	IQ interlocked quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B=black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn=beam	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C=can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA=diphone	n minutes	O quick	VQ very quick
F=fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	P red	W white
Fl=flashing	Mkr marker	Pa Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Characteristics			
Bds=boulders	Co coral	g/ gray	oys oysters
bk=broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy=clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand
			so soft
			Sh shells
			sy sticky
Alluvium:			
AUTH=authorized	Coast obstruction	PD position caustous	Subm submerged
ED=existence doubtful	PA pic approximate	Rep reported	
ZL=wrack, muck, alluvium, or artificial wrecks near to the depth indicated.			
(2) Roads that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

**NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS**

### HEIGHTS

## AUTHORITIES

AUTHORITIES  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

BROADCASTS SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

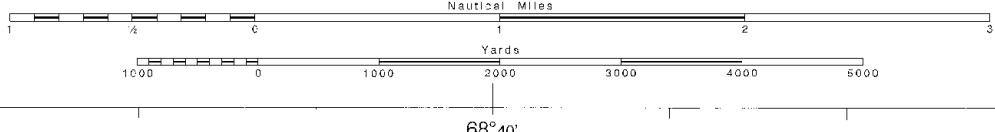
**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when encan-

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to

DOI:10.5093/acta-20-105-6

COLREGS; 80-105 (see Note A)  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SCALE 1:40,000



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Approaches to Penobscot Bay  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET. SCALE 1:40,000.

13303

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U.S. ISSN 7642014010439  
JIMA REFERENCE NO. 13BHA13303

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### **VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:**

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### **Distress Call Procedures**

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

- Coast Guard South Portland** – 207-767-0363/0303
- Coast Guard Boothbay Harbor** – 207-633-2643
- Coast Guard Rockland** – 207-596-6666
- Maine Marine Patrol** – 207-657-3030/800-452-4664
- Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).